

CHARLOTTE JOURNAL

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Charlotte, (N. C.) December 4, 1835.

NO. 470.

Wrote the Whig Standard of Nov. 17,

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

The United States Court for the Trial of the Civil case, was held in this City on the 18th, and adjourned to the 19th inst. The Hon. Wm. P. Dickey, District Judge, presiding.

Several Civil cases were disposed of, but none presented questions of general interest.

There were no movements on the Criminal docket. The

United States' Nathan Hunter of Kas-

hi, charged with passing a Counterfeit Note

at the Bank of the United States, is a citizen of

Wayward county. The Defendant was acquitted.

Remember the District Attorney, conducted

the prosecution, and the People's defense.

The second case was an Indictment consisting

of two counts against Thomas P. Patton, of Lin-

coln county, and was founded upon the Act of

gross-forgery, and conspiracy to defraud; any paper,

purporting to be forged, with the intent to defraud the

United States. The first of forgery was not con-

sidered, but the Defendant refused to prove by

individual, on whose behalf the false affidavit

was offered, and by other testimony, that the ap-

petal was fairly entitled to the defense sought

to obtain for him—that the Defendant had

no reason to believe his claim a good one, and

not, himself, to prove any pecuniary advantage

by the transaction—that he did not attempt or

try to defraud the Government, and that the

material facts stated in the forged affidavit were

the introduction of this testimony was opposed

by the District Attorney, on the ground, that

it tended to defend, though necessary to constitu-

the offense charged in the amounts for presenting

paper at the Post Office, knowing it to be

forged, and fabricated, was not necessary to sustain

the count in the indictment—that this count

was founded upon the first section of the Act of

gross, by which the fact of forgery was ren-

ewed, without regard to the actual intent

which the party might be influenced.

This question was discussed with much ability

by the District Attorney for the U. States, and Mr.

Clay for the Defendant. The Court decided

the evidence was not a valid defense under the

count in the indictment. A male proscriptor

entered upon all the counts except

first, as to which the Defendant submitted to

verdict, and moved, by his Counsel, for a new tri-

al on the ground that the evidence negativating the

defendant's intent was improperly rejected. This

motion was, by concave of both parties, adjourned

to the next Term, the Defendant entering into

negotiations for his appearance at that Term.

The circumstances attending this case were

all in their character, and the trial one of more

than ordinary interest. As another investigation,

never may take place, any other than a mere

statement of the legal questions discussed, might

be regarded as improper.

A JOINT SNAKE

Was, a few days since, killed in this country, and is now in possession of Messrs. Williams, Claywood, &c Co., Druggists, of this city, in a state of preservation. It is about

one foot in length, and a little larger in circumference than a man's thumb. It is

variegated color, running longitudinally

the body. It is separated into a dozen

fifteen pieces, and appears susceptible of

being divided into parts not more than the

width of an inch in length, so numerous

the joints.

The existence of the joint-snake has been

believed by many, but a sight of this, we

now think, would remove all scepticism

relation to this fact in natural history.—

Sleigh Standard.

A Disgraceful Assult.—Considerable

excitemen occurred on Change yesterday,

consequence of a report that one of our old

and respectable ship owners and merchants

had been assaulted, and unmercifully beaten,

his son and partner. This assault, it is said,

took place on the Western avenue, two

three days ago, whilst the two were riding

home together in a carriage; and the

, after giving his father the lie, attacked

and beat him over the head with the

end of a whip.

This is not the first assault of the kind

committed by the same individual on the per-

son of his father. Two or three years ago

beat his father in their counting room

in the fire poker, until some of the neigh-

oring merchants were obliged to interfere.

Brown paper.

[Where is Judge Lynch?]

Minature Steam Engine.—Probably the

smallest specimen of working machinery in

the world is in the possession of Mr. Toplis,

the Museum of National Manufactures in

Victor square. It is a working model

of a high pressure steam engine, made of

iron, which is perfect in all its parts, does

not weigh above two hundred and fifty grains,

and will stand upon a shilling. The whole,

including the boiler, may be covered with

thin plate, and sufficient steam can be gener-

ated to keep it in motion for more than

one minute.—London Paper.

Extraordinary Death.—A man named

Andrews, a fender-cutter at Shef-

field, aged about fifty, on returning from a

visit at Woodhouse, near Rotherham, when

in a state of intoxication, lost his way, and

were he lived seven days undiscovered;

and, on being discovered, and taken out,

in about half an hour.

A Cow worth Having.—Mr. Barnes,

of York, Penn., offers for sale a choice stock

cattle, amongst which is a cow that pro-

duces from sixteen to twenty pounds of but-

ter a week. The Farmer and Gardner says

at the mill, even while perfectly sweet,

to be converted into butter in less than

a minute, by merely stirring it with a spoon.

The price asked is \$500.

THE GRAND WHIG FESTIVAL AT BALTIMORE.

From the Baltimore Patriot, Nov. 12.

Yesterday was a grand day for the Whigs of Baltimore and of Maryland. It will be remembered in our victories hereafter, and will cheer us, unite us, and give an impetus to the Whig cause in its future struggles against Executive delusion, and that disciplined army of office holders and their followers. It will be remembered for the grand and imposing display it presented of true and patriotic hearts, resolving to support the Constitution and the Laws, and to oppose, successfully, the

efforts of the Whigs to subvert the

Government.

At noon the Whigs of Maryland, and

the friends of the Union, met at the

Union Hotel, and marched in procession

to the State House, where they

met the Whigs of the city, who had

marched from the hotel, and joined them.

The procession then marched to the

State House, and there the Whigs of

Maryland, and the friends of the

Union, were received by the

President of the Senate, and the

Speaker of the House.

The Whigs of Maryland, and the

friends of the Union, then marched to the

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national production and individual welfare should be generously and wisely distributed, and if this shall not be done, it may be expected from the members of Congress, to object and to show, like the British vessels, "Great is our Fleet"—he has kindly given me an assurance.

Accept, gentlemen, my thanks for the courtesy manifested to your letter, and believe me

Very respectfully, yours,

W. J. DUANE.

North Carolina Legislature.

Wednesday, Nov. 10.

Senate.

The Message of his Excellency the Governor was received from the House of Commons, with a proposition that it be printed, one copy for each member of the Legislature. Concurred in.

Mr. Polk, from the Committee raised for that purpose, reported rules of order for the government of the Senate; which, on motion of Mr. Wellborn, were amended and adopted.

The Speaker laid before the Senate the proceedings of the citizens of Charleston, in reference to the proposed Rail Road from Cincinnati to Charleston; which, on motion of Mr. Edwards, were ordered to be laid on the table.

House of Commons.

Mr. Graham, from the Select Committee appointed to prepare Rules of Order for the government of this House, reported the same; which were read and adopted without amendment, and ordered to be printed for the use of the members, together with the Constitutions of the State and of the United States.

Mr. G. from the Select Joint Committee appointed to prepare joint Rules of Order for the government of the two Houses, made a Report; which was adopted and sent to the Senate for concurrence. It was subsequently agreed to in that body, and ordered to be printed.

A motion having been made that the House proceed to the appointment of its Standing Committees, the Speaker left the Chair, and the members in the several Congressional Districts having selected the individuals to compose said Committees, the result was announced to the House as follows, viz:

Committee on Claims.—K. Rayner, A. M. Slade, J. L. Foreman, James Harper, Thomas Henton, Charles Henry, James McNeill, John Stockard, Blake W. Braswell, R. C. Cotton, Henry Canale, John L. Smith, and Jonathan Horton.

On Propositions and Grievances.—J. T. Grisbury, Rod Gary, Lem. Deberry, John H. Hawkin, Isaac Lane, John B. Kelly, Robert Jones, Caleb H. Matthews, C. Brumell, J. M. Hutchinson, James W. Guinn and James A. King.

On Education.—John B. Muse, Macon Maye, Solomon Jeffreys, Peter R. Lilly, L. A. Guinn, Michael Hale, Thomas L. Clingman, Robert Bond, James W. Howard, O. R. Kenan, William A. Graham, John Clement, and Edward J. Erwin.

On Agriculture.—Whittemell Stallings, J. Pippin, Elijah Foster, George Thomas, Stephen Dulon, J. A. Dunn, T. H. Speller, C. Weston, R. Lyon, John Stockard, J. S. Guthrie, Nathaniel Harrison, and Wm. Horton.

On Privileges and Elections.—Th. S. Hawkins, J. L. Swindell, Samuel Brown, John A. MacRae, James H. Lindsey, Michael Hale, Wm. M. West, John H. Hammond, Wm. R. Hall, J. M. Williamson, Wm. R. Lane, John H. Bedford, and Solomon Landerwick.

On Internal Improvement.—John H. Jacobs, U. W. Swanson, T. J. Jenkins, Th. L. Hyatt, Ralph Gorrell, Levi Hope, Sterling H. Gee, J. W. Hunt, E. B. Dudley, Allen Rogers, William Chambers, May Jervis, and Horatio Fleming.

The Report of the Public Treasurer was received, transmitted to the Senate, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Saunders, a message was sent to the Senate to raise a select joint Committee on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the subject of Abolition; and the House adjourned.

Thursday, Nov. 10.

Senate.

The Speaker announced to the Senate the following Committees, to wit:

On Finance.—Messrs. Wyche, Marssteller, Moody, Selby, Vann, Fox, Gavin, and Weborn.

On Education and Literary Fund.—Messrs. McQueen, Gambell, Ezam, Alexander, Moore of take, Cooper of Gates, Dowd, and Sharpe.

On Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Allison, Arrington, Bullock, Britain, Harrison, McCormick, Reid, and Stephens.

On Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. Edmonston, Cooper of Martin, Beasley, Kendall, Hussey, Martin, Mayo of Pitt, and Williams of Person.

On Claims.—Messrs. Mayo of Greece, Williams of Franklin, Tillett, Boulter, Young, Ballou, Patterson, and Baker.

On Internal Improvement.—Messrs. Hill, Harry, Joiner, Kerr, Lindsey, Staley, Waugh, and Wilkins of Franklin.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Bryan, Edwards, Hogan, Little, Polk, Moore of Kutherford, Moreland, and Wilson.

On Enrolled Bills.—Messrs. Marssteller, and Moore of Stokes.

On the Library.—Messrs. Mehana, Alexander, and Hill.

On motion of Mr. Waugh, the communication containing the proceedings of the citizens of Charleston relative to the proposed Rail Road from Cincinnati to that City, was taken up and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvement.

The following gentlemen were appointed to compose the Committee on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Public Printer, viz. Messrs. Mehana, Cromartie, Simmons, Baines, and Whitaker.

Mr. Polk presented a series of Resolutions, referring the various subjects contained in the Governor's Message to appropriate Committees.

One of those Resolutions proposed that so much of the Message as relates to the Abolitionists, be referred to a joint select Committee, consisting of one member from each Congressional District, on the part of each House.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Speaker announced the appointment of the following Committees:

On Finance.—Messrs. Graham, Corves, Holt, Hyatt, Manly, Williamson, Clark, Hutchinson, and Jordan.

On Private Bills.—Messrs. J. W. Guinn, Gothic, Eaton, A. D. McNeill, King, Filson, Raynor, Byssus, Howson, Head, Hunt, and Swindell.

Mr. Clingman submitted the following Resolutions:

Resolved., As the opinion of this General Assembly, That any act by which the Congress of the United States shall give the Public Lands to the States in which they are situated, or any act by which the minimum price of which the lands are now sold, shall be reduced, would seriously affect the prosperity of all the old States, and do great injustice to those States by which they were originally ceded to the Confederacy.

Resolved., As the opinion of this General Assembly, That, the Public Debt having been extinguished, and the object for which the cession of the respective portions of the Public Domain, by the States which originally held them, having thus been accomplished, that such disposition of the public lands, or the proceeds thereof, ought to be made among the States of the Union, as shall be proportionate to the respective sacrifices and expenditures incurred by them in support of their Federal population.

Resolved., That the Governor do, and he is hereby, requested to transmit copies of these Resolutions to the Senators and Representatives from this State in the Congress of the United States.

The foregoing Resolutions were read, and, on motion of Mr. Clingman, ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Monday next. Mr. Hall of Brunswick, subsequently moved that a Message be sent to the Senate, proposing the reference of the Resolutions to a Joint Select Committee of both Houses. This motion was rejected to, and did not prevail.

On motion of Mr. Gary, a Message was sent to the Senate, proposing the reference to a Joint Select Committee of so much of the Governor's Message as relates to changing the periods at which the Courts are required to be held in the 3d Judicial Circuit. The proposition was agreed to by the Senate.

Mr. Manly submitted a series of Resolutions, which were adopted, referring to appropriate Committees so much of the Executive Communication as relates to Internal Improvement—so much as relates to the Revenue and Fiscal System—so much as relates to the exchange of Law Reports with other States, and so much as relates to the Public Printing.

On motion of Mr. Guinn, a message was sent to the Senate, and concurred in by that branch, proposing to raise a Select Joint Committee on the subject of the Cherokee lands.

On motion of Mr. Hall, so much of the Executive Message as relates to the claims of North-Carolina against the General Government, was referred to a Select Committee.

On motion of Mr. Carson, so much as relates to the establishment of an additional Judicial Circuit, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Hawkins, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Manly,

Resolved., That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire whether any further legislation be necessary more effectually to suppress the vice of Gambling in this State.

Mr. Carson presented the petition of sundry citizens of Rutherford and Buncombe, for the incorporation of a Turnpike Company.

Laid on the table, on his motion.

Friday, Nov. 20.

Senate.

On motion of Mr. Bryan, ordered that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting to the Supreme Court power and authority in all cases before said Court, by appeal or otherwise, to send any special matters or issue arising in said cases, to the Court below from which any of them were brought, that the fact may be more fully and properly ascertained.

Mr. Cooper, of Martin, presented the following Resolution:

Resolved., That the General Assembly adjourn on the 20th day of December next, *sine die*; and that the Clerks be directed to make up their estimates to that day; which was read the first and second times and passed—Ayes 29, Noes 23—the Speaker voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Edmundson moved that the Resolution lie upon the table; which was negatived by a vote of 32 to 26. It was then read the third time, when Mr. Cooper moved to amend it; on which a discussion arose, in which Messrs. McQueen, Edwards, Wellborn, Cooper, and Hogan, took part—the three first against, and the two last named gentlemen in favor of, the Resolution; but before the question was taken the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A message was received from the Senate proposing a reference of so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the right of North-Carolina, to a portion of the Public domain, and so much as relates to the Abolitionists of the North, to Select Joint Committees. Mr. Guthrie moved that the first branch of the proposition be laid on the table; which was carried. The remainder was agreed to, and the Senate informed thereof.

The Speaker announced the following Committees;

Committee on Finance.—Messrs. Bladé, McNeill, Foster, Brumell, and Jacobs.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Hawkins, Irion, Landerwick, Powell, and Cotton.

On Cherokee Lands.—Messrs. Guinn of Marion, Ervin, and Harrison of Buncombe.

On the Library.—Messrs. Collins, Graham, and Candler.

On motion of Mr. Guthrie, the Commit-

tee on Agriculture were instructed to do, quite whether any elevation or lowering of the laws regulating the inspection.

Resolved., That the Secretary of State, by issuing the necessary license.

Mr. Manly stated that a vacancy existed in the Office of Major General of the 6th Division of Militia, occasioned by the removal of the incumbent. He moved that a message be sent to the Senate to ballot immediately for a Major General to supply the vacancy, and nominated therefor James Whitfield, of Lenoir. The proposition was agreed to by the Senate, and a balloting accordingly took place, which resulted in the choice of the gentleman nominated.

Mr. Dudley moved that a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to ballot immediately for a Solicitor of the 6th Judicial Circuit, and nominating therefore Alexander Troy. The proposition was concurred in, a balloting was had, and Mr. Troy was elected without opposition.

Mr. Walton presented the petition of the Commissioned Officers of the 94th Regiment of Militia—Mr. Guinn, the petition of sundry citizens of Macon county, praying for the incorporation of a Turnpike Company—Mr. Pickett, the petition of sundry citizens of Buscombe, on the subject of opening a Road, to commence at the North and South Carolina line and terminate at Howard's Gap, intersecting the Saluda—Mr. Slade, the petition of John Brown, Agent of Cathcart's heirs, praying to have returned certain esuary money—Mr. Hoke, the petition of Archibald R. S. Hunter, of Macon, in relation to the incorporation of a Road. Read and referred to appropriate Committees.

On motion of Mr. Hoke,

Resolved., That the Secretary of State communicate to this House the number of Grants which have been issued by this State for Lands within the State of Tennessee, showing the number of acres in each Grant, and whether for Revolutionary services, or otherwise.

Saturday, Nov. 21.

Senate.

The resolution fixing the day of adjournment of the Legislature, was read the third time, and, on motion of Mr. Hogan, ordered to be laid on the table.

Mr. Whitehurst presented a bill to prevent Justices of the Peace from issuing execas, until a return has been made by some lawful officer, that the defendant has no property, providing for appeals, and for other purposes. Read the first time and referred.

The Senate was occupied the greater part of the day in balloting, the particulars of which appear in the Commons' proceedings.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On the several motions of Messrs. McCleese and Horton, messages were sent to the Senate, proposing to ballot immediately for Comptroller and Secretary of State, and nominating therefore Nathan A. Stedman, of Chatham, and William Hill, of Raleigh—the present incumbents. The message was concurred in so far as relates to the Secretary of State only, and a balloting was ordered, it resulted in the choice of Mr. Hill.

Mr. Graham introduced a bill to allow further time for the registration of Grants, mesne conveyances, deeds of gift, &c. &c. which was read the first time. [Allows three years.]

Mr. Clingman submitted the following Resolution:

Resolved., That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Road Laws.

Mr. Clingman remarked, that the object of his Resolution was to amend the portion of the Road laws giving to Overseers of Roads the power of calling out consensual hands. He wished to make the law more definite upon this point, and to limit the exercise of this power by Overseers.

Mr. Guinn presented a bill authorising the entry of unsurveyed lands acquired by treaty from the Cherokees. Read the 1st time, and referred.

Mr. Buse submitted the following Resolution:

Resolved., That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of amending the Revenue Laws by increasing the tax on Pedlars.

Mr. Clark said that for several years past, if his memory served him, this question as to the expediency of increasing the tax on Pedlars had been referred to a Committee, and they had uniformly reported against it—thereby precluding the House from any opportunity of expressing its opinion as to the expediency of an increase. At this session he wished the sense of the House to be ascertained on this point, and should therefore move to amend the Resolution offered, by substituting in its place the following :

Resolved., by the General Assembly of North Carolina, that there is a class of Merchants in this State called Pedlars, the number of whom has rapidly increased within a few years, is still increasing, and ought to be diminished.

Resolved, that the practices of the Pedlars are in a high degree corrupting to the morals of our citizens, fraudulent upon all good and unsuspecting people, and prejudicial to the interest of the regular and stationed Merchants, whose success in every community bespeaks the prosperity and growth in wealth of that community.

Resolved, that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report a bill increasing the tax upon Pedlars' licenses, to such an extent, as to make it exceedingly inconvenient for them hereafter to collect in such numbers in the State.

His object, continued Mr. C. was to prevent these Pedlars from visiting our State altogether, if possible, or at least to throw so many difficulties in the way of their getting here, as greatly to lessen their number. The only objections to an increase of the tax, which he had ever heard suggested, was that the tax raised from this specific

unreliable a considerable sum to the Revenue of the State; but that if it increased the revenue effect will be diminished.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State, by issuing the necessary license.

Mr. Manly stated that a vacancy existed in the Office of Major General of the 6th Division of Militia, occasioned by the removal of the incumbent. He moved that a message be sent to the Senate to ballot immediately for a Major General to supply the vacancy, and nominated therefor James Whitfield, of Lenoir. The proposition was agreed to by the Senate, and a balloting accordingly took place, which resulted in the choice of the gentleman nominated.

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The Resolutions were read and adopted.

NEW BANK IN CAMDEN.

From the *Camden Journal and Weekly*.

In conformity with notice given, the citizens of Camden and Kerawha District met at the Court House on Saturday, the 14th inst. to consider the subject of memorializing the Legislature for a charter of a Bank to be located in Camden.

The meeting was organized by the call of Wm. E. Johnson to the chair, and the appointment of P. McCaskill to act as secretary.

Charlotte:

Friday, December 4, 1835.

THE PEOPLE against THE CAUCUS.

FOR PRESIDENT:

Hugh L. White, or TENNESSEE.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The "Raleigh Register," of the last instant, has the following paragraph in relation to the Amendments to our State Constitution. We have therefore compiled our published returns of votes on this subject from the Register, and shall give in our columns, next week, the Table of Complete returns promised below.

"The laws are now in force."—The Amendments to the Constitution have been ratified by a majority of over three thousand votes at least. The Counties of Bertie, Camden, Currituck, Montgomery, and Wayne, are yet to be heard from, and the vote now stands:—For Ratification, 25,522; for Rejection, 246. We omit our Table this week; but hope to publish it with complete returns in our next.

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C—"Whig Celebration in Baltimore."—The attention of the reader is invited to the full account of this Celebration, as given on the first page of this day's paper.

We can ill spare the room which is thus occupied in our columns, to give circulation to incidents transpiring so far from the immediate circle of our readers. But, viewing this celebration, together with the sentiments which it called forth from the distinguished Statesmen whose letters accompany the account, as intimately connected with the political history of the country and the world, we could not withhold it from our columns.

It is a "consummation devoutly to be wished," at the spirit which animated the Whigs in the session referred to, and the sound views expressed by their highly patriotic invited fellow-citizens, will ere long universally prevail among the Republicans of this country, and result (as they could not at that case fail to do) in the rescue of our glorious institutions from the ruthless grasp of lawless hands.

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C—"The Diamond."—In noticing the recent announcement, by us, that a Diamond had been found in this State, the Fayetteville Observer has expressed its doubts of the fact:

"We hope the recent hoax in relation to the discovery of a Diamond in Virginia, has put the Editor of the Journal on his guard, and that he has at least imposed upon by a stale joke."

Never fear, Mr. Observer. We have never before heard of "the recent hoax in relation to the discovery of a Diamond in Virginia;" but we have no more idea that we have "been imposed upon by a stale joke," than we have that it would be a joke to say there were no diamonds in existence! Neither have we seen the Gem, the discovery of which we announced; but the character of the gentleman who found it, and who showed us the original letter from Mr. Clemons, (an extract from which we published,) cannot leave a doubt of the entire correctness of our statement. And what adds still more to the curiosity of the fact, in our mind, is, that the lucky discoverer of the precious stone did not volunteer the publication of the circumstance, but only consented to give it to the scientific world upon personal application from us, after we had for some time heard mentioned in private circles.

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C—"The New Governor."—Richard Dobbs Spaight, Esq., Senator from Craven County, was on Monday the 23d ultimo, elected Governor of the State of North Carolina, for the ensuing year, the period having expired for which Governor Davis was eligible to the office. Wm. B. Meares, Esq., of Sampson County, was the opposing candidate; and the balloting stood as follows:

Spaight,	103
Meares,	56
Wm. D. Moseley, (not a candidate.)	4
Jon. McD. Carson, (do.)	1

If the election of Mr. Spaight shows any one thing more than another, it is the practical commentary which it furnishes upon the virtue of perseverance. We see it stated, in a responsible contemporary journal, that Mr. S. "has been a standing candidate for the office for time whereof the memory of man rememb' not to the contrary!"—the constancy with which poor Amy Dardis petitioned each revolving session of Congress for the value of her slain horse, is completely thrown into the shade by the indomitable firmness of the Hon. gentleman—who, it is said, "has never before been so fortunate as to light on a Legislature that had discernment enough to recognize in him any fitness for the office."

On the subject of the election, it is observed in the "Raleigh Standard," that "it was wished by a large number of the Republican members, that William D. Moseley, Esq., Speaker of the Senate, should be selected by the Democratic party; but in a comparison of opinions, Mr. Spaight was agreed upon as their candidate."

This same "Republican" "Democratic" party is the one which the Standard elsewhere says "abstains all caucus nominations of Presidential Candidates." But they will caucus for Governors, it seems; and reject the man who has most ability, for the one that has the greatest amount of importance!!!—The true humbug-caucus (alias Van-Democratic) doctrine?

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C—"Cabarrus Election."—In the House of Commons of this State, on Tuesday the 24th ult., in motion of Mr. Hope, a Writ of Election was

ordered to be issued at the Sheriff of Cabarrus County, for one member of the House of Commons, to return the victory occasioned by the re-election of D. M. Burroughs, Esq. The election will take place on Monday next, the 7th instant.

C—"Hugh Weddell (Whig) has been elected a member of the House of Commons, from Orange County, vice James Forest, Esq.'s (Administration). The vote stand as follows:—Weddell 538, Hurdle (Van Buren) 438, Craig (Whig) 180.

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C—"Aid to Texas."—Volunteers continue to flock from this country to assist the Texans in their war against Mexico. The New York Commercial Advertiser, of the 16th ultimo, states that a vessel would leave that port on the next day, bearing two hundred men on board, for the scene of conflict; and the Louisville (Kens.) and Huntsville (Ala.) papers bring accounts of fifty individuals having left the former and thirty the latter place, for the same destination. Do not these movements conflict with the provisions of the Act of Congress of the 30th April, 1818, lately published in our paper? We think they do, decidedly. Where, then, is the Executive power, that it does not see the laws faithfully executed? Can it be that Gen. Jackson intends to execute this law as he may "understand it," and thus allow American citizens to wage war with a foreign friendly Power, with impunity? It is to be hoped not.

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C—"Legislature of South Carolina."—This body assembled at Columbia on Monday the 23d ultimo; and, quorums being present in both Houses, immediately proceeded to business. On the next day Gov. McDowell sent in the Annual Message, a copy of which we have received, and glanced over with great satisfaction. It is a State Paper of first rate ability, whether viewed as a literary production or as a mere business document. The Message dwells at some length upon the designs, &c. of the Northern Abolitionists, (upon which subject it is needless to say that Gov. McD. takes the best and the highest ground,) remarks upon the project of the Cincinnati and Charleston Rail-Road, the College, and the Military System, and winds up with the subject of the Federal relations of the State. We shall copy a portion of the Message at the first moment that we can find room for it.

—
C—"France."—In noticing the many flying reports of the possible contingency of a war with "our ancient ally," on account of the Indemnity, the "New York Journal of Commerce," of a late date, has the following paragraph. It will be seen by it, (what we are very happy to learn,) that our relations with France are not in fact of so threatening an aspect as many of the aforesaid "rumors of war" had led us to believe they were:

"Since the passage of the Indemnity Bill, with the clause requiring a 'satisfactory explanation,' nothing has been done on the part of our Government, except the act of approving Mr. Livingston's last letter to the French Minister. The President expressed his approbation of that letter to Mr. Pageot, the French Charge des Affaires here, and further protested against the construction put upon the Message by some of the members of the French Chamber. Mr. Pageot informed his Government officially of this approval and disclaimer by the President. Since that time, no communication has been received by Mr. Pageot, or by our Government, decisive of the course which France intends to pursue. The French Government has not intimated its satisfaction, or its dissatisfaction, with the 'explanation' tendered by the President."

"It is not true that a draft has been offered and protested for any portion of the money."

—
C—"Men and principles are settling down—finding their proper side of the line of demarcation—very rapidly. If these movements continue much longer as they have begun, we shall soon be able to lay our finger even upon the 'Little Magician' himself! The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman in Westfield, (Massachusetts,) to a gentleman in Cincinnati, (Ohio,) published in the "Cincinnati Evening Post," which paper vouches for the genuineness of the letter. Can such things be mistaken? But we will give the letter without comment:

"One word on politics. I have only to say that I have made up my mind to vote for Van Buren for the next Presidency—you will think strange of this, it is highly probable, for you always have been so well acquainted with my Whig principles heretofore. I will say, there is something more predominant in my breast, than the mere victory of Whig or Opposition. Will we cry Liberty and Republicanism is our home, when there are upwards of 2,000,000 of souls now laboring under bondage and slavery? I will ask, who can we look to for a removal of this great degradation, but Mr. Van Buren? Has he not manifested, by his vote, that he is willing that our colored brethren should have the same privilege at the ballot box as any American citizen? I will answer, yes. I will say that Mr. Van Buren shall have my vote, in preference to any other candidate, unless there should some of the Whig Candidates come out openly and avowedly for the immediate emancipation of the blacks. You will say that the South will suffer much by this. What of that?—they have no business to hold them in bondage and call themselves Republicans. Let me hear from you soon on this subject."

—
C—"The "Raleigh Standard," well knowning the result which would be exhibited by any attempt on the part of the Veto to get up a Legislative Nomination of their idol, "paws off" by saying that it is "well known that their candidate has been nominated by a Convention of the People, [!!!!] and that their party excludes all caucus nominations of Presidential Candidates." [!!!!] Oh, Mr. Rucker! arise and rebuke the cool effrontery of thy co-laborers in the arts of Caucusing and Humbuggery!!

—
C—"Elections."—On Saturday the 21st ultimo, William Hill, Esq., was selected Secretary of State, by the Legislature of North Carolina, without opposition.

On Monday the 23d, Nathan A. Stedman, Esq., was re-elected Comptroller of Public Accounts, by the Legislature of North Carolina, without opposition.

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C—"Bishop Tots."—In a recent number of the "Churchman," we observe the following extract of a late letter from this worthy and much beloved Prelate, dated "Gossau, (Switzerland,) Sept. 20." It will no doubt impart much satisfaction to the Bishop's numerous friends, in and out of his Diocese, to learn, from his own pen, that he is once more in the enjoyment of that greatest of all earthly blessings, good health.

"My Dear —: I have only time to write you a word to assure you of my improved health. Travelling on foot in the delightful climate of Switzerland has done more than any thing else to set me up. I have felt, for the last two weeks, like a new man. Indeed it could hardly be otherwise, as the air is so pure, and the scenery so beautiful and grand. I have visited most of the south and western countries; the Jura mountains, the awful heights of Mont Blanc, the clear and placid Leman, with its variety of enchanting objects; and to-morrow, God willing, I start on foot for Martigny, the great St. Bernard, Col de Balme, &c. &c. I have derived so much benefit already from this kind of exercise and diversion, that I am resolved to pursue it till impeded by the snows of winter, when I now think I shall return to the south of England, as the choler is still raging in Italy."

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C—"Late Vegetation."—The Editor of the Charleston Courier states that he had a mess of Green Corn for dinner on the 24th of November, gathered from his own garden! He also saw green Peas and new Irish Potatoes for sale in the market on the morning of the same day! This has been truly an extraordinary season.

—
C—"Several articles omitted for want of room."

[See the CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

Mr. Editor: Our Jackson folks, away down here on Crooked Creek, have got a kinder report about some of our folks away up in Charlotte; and if it's true, I don't see how our folks shall ever get out of such a snarl. I was over, the other day, at neighbour Dick Dashall's; and after ax-

on the news, dce. "Well," says he, "Mr. Blue have you heard the news about our folks up in Charlotte?" "No," says I, "what is it, Mr. Dashall?" Why Mr. Blue, to tell you the truth, Sir, just between you and me and this black jack, our Van Buren folks the other day in Charlotte refused to take "Benton's Yellow Boys," (as the gold pieces is called you know,) as a legal tender!!! and what is worst in 'em, they had to get one of them confounded Whigs to figure em up and tell what they was worth, because that was what our folks didn't know." Says I, "Mr. Dashall, you don't say so?" "All a fact," said he. "Why," says I, "Mr. Dashall, isn't that the kind of currency which that ar great man what went to Congress, and Mr. Hutchison, who goes to Raleigh, and the gentleman who Dr. Bonestel graduated with, with so many large letters to his name, such as L. L. D. &c. recommended to us Jackson folks way down here on Crooked Creek?"

"Tru, tru," says he, "but that's all in my eye pretty Betty Martja." This kinder netted me, and I went right over to Dr. Bonestel, and we've talked the matter all over to ourselves; and once Mr. Dashall came in and talked with us, and we agreed to keep it still, for it was admitted on all hands, that we were comming upon critical times, and we must keep it dark, for we must not BLAB out anything that would go agin our folks. But Mr. Editor, I'm afraid it's gone goose with our party, if it's true. I'm more afraid of the figurin up part of it, for just to think how many a long speech our good leaders have made about these "Yellow Boys," and at the same time, none of them can tell the value of the Gold coin, without applying to the Whigs to figure up the value of the Gold Drops. I am opposed to this way of getting the Whigs to figure em up for us, for when you get them whigs agoing, we can't never tell when they'll stop—they carry every thing afore em at such a rate.

I am now done, Mr. Editor, and I wish you to let us know, down here on Crooked Creek, whether the report be true or not.

LONG-TAIL-BLUE.

[Mr. Blue is mainly correct in his information. We had the circumstances of the case detailed to us at the time of its occurrence; but, for the credit of the party, to which many of our honest and well-meaning citizens have pinned their "faith and practice," we declined publishing it to the world. However, being called on, as above, (and, as it appears, by one of the aforesaid honest Jackson men,) we are no longer at liberty to withhold from our readers what we know of the matter. And a fine practical comment it is upon the open-mouthed and senseless brawlings of certain of their leaders, about the "better currency than Nick Biddle's rage," "the Yellow Boys," "the Mint Drops," &c. &c. &c. !! The case, as related to us, was as follows: A man had cast his opponent in a law suit, and demanded of him the amount of damages awarded, in gold or silver, he refusing to take paper as a legal tender. The poor fellow went about seeking all the precious metals he could find, and paying a premium for it—(we ourselves let him have all we had at the time)—in order to meet the demand of the hard-hearted claimant; and when at last he succeeded in laying the requisite amount, and took it to THE LAW-YER to meet the requisition of the claim, this wise expounder of the statutes, this public advocate of a hard-money Government, this opponent of the Bank-rag Aristocracy, said it was not a legal tender, because there happened to be some foreign

coins among it (and who does not know that the greater part of our specie is composed of foreign coins?) and for some time refused to take it, until persuaded of its legality!!! Common sense, however. We shall not divulge the names of the parties to this precious and bright transaction.—Ed.]

Superintendent of the Branch Mint.—

We shall soon know who is to fill the office of Superintendent of the Branch Mint. When the offices at the disposal of the Legislature are filled—when the appointments to vacancies on the Circuit Court bench shall be made if one gentleman, be not provided for, we shall see the reason why the Branch Mint appointment at Charlotte has been held by a temporary superintendent. We have more to say on this subject anon.—Western Carolinian.

—
My Last Thursday's Mail.

From the Raleigh Register of the 1st instant.

Judge of the Superior Court.—The Legislature find great difficulty in making a Judge, to supply the vacancy occasioned by Judge Seawell's death. There have been seven ballottings, and no choice has yet been effected. On the first balloting, John L. Bailey, Frederick Nash, and W. C. Stanly, were in nomination, and the vote stood thus: Bailey 47, Nash 47, Stanly 29, Blank and Scattering 71. Mr. Toomer's name was then added, and the second balloting was as follows: Bailey 39, Nash 37, Toomer 33, Stanly 30, Blank and Scattering 55. Before the third balloting took place, the name of Edward Hall was added to the nomination, and it resulted in giving to Louis D. Henry (not in nomination) 37, Bailey 36, Nash 31, Stanly 31, Hall 21, Blank and Scattering 21. The fourth balloting stood: Henry 38, Bailey 32, Nash 31, Stanly 29, Hall 15, Toomer 14, Blank and Scattering 18. On the fifth balloting, (Mr. Toomer's name having been withdrawn) Henry received 54, Bailey 40, Nash 34, Stanly 29, Hall 15, Blank and Scattering 19. On the 6th Henry received 68, Bailey, 54, Nash 28, Stanly 19, Hall 13, Blank and Scattering 15. Previous to the seventh balloting, the names of Messrs. Hall and Stanly were withdrawn, and the vote stood: Henry 55, Bailey 79, Nash 16, Blank and Scattering 11.

[We are requested by a personal friend of Mr. Henry, to state, as an act of justice to him, that he has been voted for, not only without his consent, but against his expressed wishes to the contrary; and that while he is duly sensible of the kindness of his friends, he cannot accept the office of Judge, on account of other obligations which he deems imperative.]

From the Nat. Intelligencer of the 25th November.

Mississippi Election.—All the returns we have from Mississippi give Lynch (Anti-Van Buren) for the office of Governor, a majority over Runnels, (Van Buren,) vis:

Hinds County majority for Lynch	166 votes.
Rankin "	203 "
Madison "	152 "

Majority for Lynch in 3 counties 515

The Jackson (Ms.) Banner says: "We feel no doubt of the election of Judge Lynch as Governor of this State." Here's a change!

The votes for two Members of Congress appear to have been cast in about the same proportion as those for Governor.

—
NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has lately returned from the North, where he has selected, with care and taste, some Fine & Fashionable Articles, which he offers to the public at reduced prices. The leading ones are:

Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Lepine, and Plain English and Swiss WATCHES, Gold Guard CHAINS, also, Fob do.

Ladies Fine Gold NECKLACE,

Gold, Silver, and Steel Spectacle Frames,

with glasses, (white, green, blue, and azur,) to suit all ages and sights,

GOLD KEYS, for Gentlemen and Ladies.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE, HE HAS JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES

FROM THE NORTH, viz:

Britannia-ware in full sets, Fine Plated Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Plated Castors, Rogers' Pen and Pocket Knives, Razors and Scissors, best Cloth Brushes, Hair do., Table and Tooth do., a variety of PER-FUMERY of the best quality, Walking Sticks and Riding Switches, Fine Pistols, (English and French,) Snuff Boxes, Perussion Caps, Pocket Books, Emerson's Fine Razor Straps, Boxes and Brushes, &c.

The above articles, added to his former stock of Watches and Jewelry, will embrace a variety, which will be sold low for Cash, or on short credit to punctual dealers.

THOMAS TROTTER.

Charlotte, November, 1835. 704

N. B. Those who have long Standing Accounts will remember that most men need money to carry on business.

Negro Hiring.

ON the first of January next, at the Plantation of the late Eli Springs, dec'd., I will hire out to the highest bidder, for the term of one year, all the Negroes belonging to the Minor heirs of said deceased. And at the same time and place will sell some Corn and Oats.

JOHN SPRINGS, Guardian.

Dec. 1, 1835. 4-w.r.

—
WANTED.

Charlotte Journal

Dr. H. MARSH, Editor.
T. E. HOLTON, Proprietor and Publisher.

TERMS:

The Charlotte Journal will be published every Friday, at Two Dollars per annum, if paid in advance; if not paid within three months, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents will be charged. Three Dollars if unpaid until after the expiration of the year. These terms will be strictly adhered to in every instance. No paper discontinued before all arrears are paid, except at the option of the Editor. For six months \$1.50.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at Fifty cents per square (not exceeding 30 lines), for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each succeeding week—\$1 for three weeks, for per square—A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. If on all advertisements communicated for publication, the number of insertions must be noticed on the margin of the manuscript, or they will be continued until satisfied, and charged accordingly.

* All communications to the Editor must come free of postage, or they may not be admitted to.

Lancaster Male Academy.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to Parents, and the friends of youth generally, that he has made arrangements to take charge of this Institution, and that the Exercises will commence on the first Monday in January next.

Being wholly unconnected with any other pursuits, he promises to devote his attention exclusively to the business of teaching, and will spare no pains to interest the minds of those placed under his care, so as to render instruction at once delightful and profitable. Great care will be taken to prevent the formation of idle and dissolute habits; and a punctual attendance on the duties of the institution will be rigidly required.

As the opinion to some extent prevails, that too much time is spent in acquiring a knowledge of words—the Subscriber would observe, that in his course of instruction in Classical Literature, a minute analysis of words will be taught, with their combination in the construction of sentences, and every thing pertaining to a thorough acquaintance with those beautiful and important Languages of Antiquity.

The following will comprise the Course of Studies, viz.: Gould's Latin Grammar, Latin Reader, Virgil, Cicero, Sallust, Horace, (Gould's editio expurgata,) Goodrich's Greek Grammar, Greek Reader, Greek Testament, Xenophon, Graeca Majors, and Day's Algebra.

It is hoped that the well known celebrity of Lincolnton, the industrious and moral character of the citizens, together with the cheapness of board, will insure to this Institution a liberal share of public patronage.

TERM OF TUITION.

Languages and Mathematics, per session of 23 weeks, \$10
English Grammar and Geography, J. A. WALLACE.
Nov. 25, 1835. 174

COMPOUND

Chloride Tooth-Powder, For Whitening and Preserving the Teeth, and Cleaning the Mouth.

THE Chloride Tooth-Powder effectively whitens the Teeth, speedily removes all canker or soreness, likewise the smell or taste from the use of tobacco, and all that is offensive in the breath, imparting an agreeable odour. In fine, it hardens the gums, prevents what is usually called "scurvy," and preserves the teeth and mouth in all respects, in a clean and healthy condition, and completely nullifies the propensity to the use of snuff. It contains no ingredient, either of a mechanical or chemical nature, that has the remotest tendency to injure the texture of the teeth. Prepared and sold by

ASPICE MUNIMENTUM IN PARVO.

Odonatique Drops, For the Cure of "the most of all Diseases," the TODTLAUME.

THESE Drops, the discovery of which is the offspring of accident, I do not, with charlatanery, set forth as an infallible specific for tooth-ache; but having tried them on myself and many others, I can very safely recommend them as a remedy capable of affording immediate relief to the excruciating pain of tooth-ache in nine cases out of ten, without the slightest pain being produced by its application. It does not accelerate the decay of the tooth to which it is applied, but enables the Dentist to perform the operation of "stopping or plugging the teeth," much sooner than he can otherwise accomplish. In a word, it will alleviate a vast deal of human suffering, and supersede a most painful operation.

Prepared and sold by

W. M. B. FLINN,
Six miles west of Charlotte.

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Six miles west of Charlotte.

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